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GRIMSBY FLOUR & FEED CO.
 A FULL LINE OF RENNIE'S SEEDS
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 "The Quality Grocer"

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SPRAYING EQUIPMENT, REPAIRS, PARTS
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The Hardie Power Sprayer

Which has proven to be the most dependable and efficient machine on the market. No vexatious breakdowns or delays

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MEN who wear Penmans knitted underwear gain in health, in comfort and in purse. Penmans Balbriggans are refreshingly cool, absorb perspiration and allow the skin to "breathe."

They do not rip or tear, outwearing ordinary summer underwear three times over.

Penmans Balbriggans are sold in all styles. Whether you prefer the loose-fitting or the form-fitting styles there is a Penmans garment that will suit your taste perfectly.

"The best known numbers are 222 or 44. The number appears directly below the trade mark on the cloth label attached to every garment. Also made in lower priced lines which, however, always bear the trade mark. If your dealer has or stock he can obtain it."

No Satisfactory Substitute for
Knitted Summer Underwear. Buy

Penmans
UNDERWEAR
 for Summer

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER THE INDEPENDENT

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JAS. A. LIVINGSTON,
 General Manager
J. A. M. LIVINGSTON,
 Business Manager
J. ORLON LIVINGSTON,
 Editor

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Facts and Fancies

Di-stilled waters run deep. They go to your toe-nails.

It's a long lane that has no ash-barrel—But no matter how long it is, Officer Wentworth will locate it.

Accident—A condition of affairs in which presence of mind is good, but absence of body is better. Resolved that the last man to arrive at the scene of an accident is the safest.

Adamant—From Adam's aunt reputed to be a hard character. Hence anything tough or hard? What bothers me is how did Adam come to have an aunt?

Afford—From the Latin "af" forth or forward and "ord" to propel. A Ford to propel forward—but who the device wants to be propelling all the time?

Advice—Something "sold" by suggestion and "given away" by your mother-in-law. Famous as the one thing that is more blessed to give than to receive.

Good Advice—Something that old men give young men when they can no longer give them a bad example.

Adversity—A bottomless pit surrounded by near-sighted friends—once you fall into this pit your friends may see you but they won't know you.

Appendicitis—A modern pain costing about \$200 more than the old-fashioned stomach ache.

Athlete—A robust bunch of muscles, unable to spit the wood or sift the ashes—but good worker with a "fork" in one hand and a knife in the other.

Brand—Something carried on the hip of either man or beast. Can be found on the outside of a short red steer, or the inside of a long black bottle.

Boycott—The means by which the "good" undertake to show that they are "not so good."

Blossom Time—The time when the bloom on the porpoise indicates that the individual owner has had a blooming time while his neighbors were dormant.

Balanced industry brings prosperity.—Quite so, but how are we going to bring about balanced industry?

This is a question that has bothered political economists for the past century and more. In boom times everybody prospers exceedingly, but this is really "unbalanced industry," and it's very thing that brings about depression.

In times of depression industry is again unbalanced and goes as far down the scale as it formerly went up.

I am reminded of arguments that were put forth by certain speakers at the time of the Dominion elections of 1921, when Mr. Craik was candidate for the U.E.O., and Mr. Chaplin was candidate for the Conservatives.

The argument put forward by some of the U.E.O. speakers was to the effect that there were too many people in the cities and not enough people on the land. In other words the cities had robbed the farms of a certain amount of population, and the cure for the situation was the return to the farms of many who had left them.

The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that while in the cities the people were "consumers" of farm products, but as soon as they returned to the farms they would become "producers" of farm products.

How the pie of farm products could be enhanced and if farmers in general be benefited by taking consumers out of the cities and placing them in the country to become "producers" is a mystery to me.

"Balanced industry" would be when all the factories were busy and selling their goods at fair prices, when all working men were working at fair wages, when all farmers were busy and selling their farm products at fair and profitable prices.

At present we have an unbalanced industry: Factories are idle, many men are idle, and farmers are hard up. How is the situation to be improved or cured? In my opinion there is just one way—By a balanced tariff.

No goods should be allowed into Canada that can be made in Canada. No farm products should be allowed into Canada that can be grown in Canada.

Then you would have your factories busy, your workmen busy and your farmers prosperous. The workmen would consume the farmers' products and the farmers would buy the goods made by the mechanics.

Today we are running our country for the benefit of foreign producers and our own farmers and mechanics are far from prosperous.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

There is a high tribute to the British "Upper Classes" coming from a most unexpected source, the Detroit Times, published by the Hearst Press. "This much you can say for the upper classes in Britain: They DO produce statements of ability, men who actually take an interest in public affairs, apart from any financial interest or special government favors for their own corporations."

"It would be rather difficult to point out a similar upper class group in this country. When Uncle Sam sees a very rich man on the way to the White House, or the Capitol, he says, 'Ouch,' and claps his hands on his pockets."

"Another thing may be said for Great Britain, which is probably the closest approach to a real democracy now operating. In Great Britain a POOR MAN can get justice when he sues a rich man, or a great corporation. And he can get it without running himself in the process being put off through years of waiting."

Extremely funny what happens in this country (U.S.A.) when a little man with no influence, without much money, and consequently without any lawyer worth his salt, undertakes to sue a big corporation, or a very rich individual.

"Any competent lawyer will tell you that for a poor man to bring such a suit is simply insanity, and that it means ruin to the little man and another 'good laugh' to the corporation. If you doubt this try it. All of which is no more than the bare truth."

The people of the United States have just discovered that they were robbed of at least three billions of dollars last year through financial crimes. It is somewhat difficult for the ordinary person to realize exactly just how much three billions is, but it is considerably more than a million times the income of the average American family, and almost the population of 100 million, approximately one-twentieth of the national income was stolen in one way or another through business frauds and crimes.

How, then, is this vast sum arrived at? London, survey and insurance company officials agree that the figures are about as follows:

Losses due to stock frauds	\$1,000,000,000
Insurance frauds	1,000,000,000
Direct Burglary and Theft	250,000,000
Embezzlement	125,000,000
Forgery	100,000,000
Secret Robberies, Customs Frauds, etc.	100,000,000
Fraudulent Involvements and Bankruptcies	150,000,000
Building Frauds	25,000,000
Miscellaneous	250,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000,000

This is a most alarming and astounding showing, and the mere expression "crime wave" does not properly describe it. This seems to be a steady growth in crime in the United States proportionately larger than the increase that takes place in everything else in a growing country. Indeed, the survey officials are very definite in declaring there is a proportionately larger growth in crime.

In 1917 the companies paid out in claims to their clients 23 cents for each dollar received in premiums. In 1921, the peak year, this amount went up to 43 or 45, an increase of 72 per cent over 1917. In 1923 this appalling figure was reduced to 36 cents. Apparently in 1924 there was another rise, but the exact amount has not been worked out yet.

It would be interesting to know how Canada stands in this respect. For there has been considerable increase in financial crimes in Ontario of late appears to be evident, but apparently no exact figures for either the Province or the Dominion have yet been made public, if they are available.

That the local real estate is the only one suffering from the competition of private automobiles is evident from the annual report of the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission, which shows that the company at \$102,000.27 on the operation of the road in 1924, the loss was, of course, \$11 on the City of London.

When the great campaign was on in this part of the country to induce the municipalities to join the National Automobile Council, it was pointed out by those opposed to one of the great dangers in the transition from the motor cars in both the "grey" and "right" business, and they have been abundantly justified the course of events since.

One cannot be doing what sort of a financial hole these municipalities would have been in now had they gone in for the old scheme. Even as it is the pressure of municipal taxes on the inhabitants of the Niagara district by no means light, but had that enormous debt had been added, it would have been something like ruin to those involved.

At an early meeting in Margate a timid young lady, somewhat large, said, "I'll sit over here where there's nothing to fear." So she sat down in front of the target.

What Salary Do You Earn?

Do you want a position paying from \$5 to \$12 daily? Our new 30 page free book sent to you on request explains how you can get your share in a short time from a paying position and earn while learning any of the following big paying trades: Automobile Engineering, Electrical, Radio, Welding, Bookbinding, Pastoring, Barbering, Mechanical Drafting, Don't die a pauper! Act now! Write Hemphill's Government Chartered Schools, 163 King St. W., Toronto.

Notice Of Registration Of By-Law

NOTICE is hereby given that a By-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Grimsby, on the 18th day of March, 1925, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$100,000, for the purpose of constructing and equipping a new high school, and that such By-law was registered in the Registry Office for the Municipality of Grimsby on the 18th day of April, 1925.

Any motion to quash or set aside the above or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1925.
 W. F. RANDALL, Clerk

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MARTIN-SENOUR
RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT
 For Barns and Outbuildings
 it has no equal
 Write to Head Office Montreal for Free Booklet
 HOME PAINTING MADE EASY
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RAISE STURDY Chicks
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CHICK MASH
 SOLVES YOUR FEEDING PROBLEM.
 Makes chick raising sure. Builds up every part of the chick's body.
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BUT YOU NEED A GOOD ONE

In Bicycles particularly, the best is really the cheapest. Spread over the much longer life of a C.C.M. Bicycle, the small extra first cost is but a trifle.

The cost per mile per year is very much less than that of the so-called "cheap" machines.

Should the rider wish to sell at any time, a much better price may be had for a C.C.M. Bicycle, its lasting quality being so well known.

Extra Years of Ease: Riding makes a C.C.M. Bicycle a source of pride long after an ordinary wheel is hard-ridden and shabby.

It takes Fewer Days' Work to buy a C.C.M. Bicycle now than ever before.

It pays for itself many times over in smooth riding comfort in long service and freedom from repairs.

FARRELL'S SHOE STORE
 MAIN STREET GRIMSBY

KEATING'S KILLS

KILL MOTHS

Keating's kills moths and other insects that destroy your clothes.

Have You Appendicitis And Don't Know It?

Much so-called stomach trouble is really chronic appendicitis. This can often be relieved by simple glycerine, bismuth, etc., as mixed in Ad-ler's. Most medicines act only on the lower bowels but Adler's acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels, and removes all gases and poisons. Brings out matter you never thought was in your system. Excellent for obstinate constipation. Leslie J. Farrell, Grimsby and Grimsby East.

BEFORE THE BIG RUSH

This is the ideal time to redecorate your rooms. Before the big spring rush, which keeps decorators so busy.

Our new stocks of Imported and Canadian Papers are now complete and the designs are unusually striking. May we have an opportunity of showing you how these papers will make new rooms of old ones?

Robt. Duncan & Co.
STATIONERS
"Books"
James Street and Market Square
HAMILTON

TRY GRIMSBY FIRST

THE WHITE STORE
THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Ladies' Suits, Blouses, etc. and up to \$10.00
Ladies' Coats, etc. and up to \$10.00
Ladies' Summer Vests, etc. and up to \$10.00
Ladies' Waists, etc. and up to \$10.00

MILLINERY
Special Bargains on Easter Hats from \$1.00 to \$5.00 and up
Also Hats made to Order and Remodeled

SPRING COATS
We have a new assortment in the latest style of Ladies' Spring Coats from \$12.50 to \$15.00

OPEN EVENINGS. PHONE 420

It pays to use MARTIN-SENOUR WOOD-LAC STAIN
for Furniture—Floors & Woodwork
Write to Head Office, Montreal, for Free Booklet
HOME PAINTING MADE EASY
SOLD BY
LEE HARDWARE
Stoney Creek

FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 5

What 'Orange Pekoe' Means

Many buyers of tea have come to ask for 'Orange Pekoe' believing that it signifies fine quality. This is not, however, necessarily the case. In the trade 'Orange Pekoe' is only a name given to the first leaf below the bud or tip on any Indian or Ceylon tea bush. An 'Orange Pekoe' leaf grown at a high elevation usually possesses a very fine flavour. If, however, the plant is grown at a low elevation, it may still be 'Orange Pekoe' but also be of very poor quality. The consumer's only safeguard is to buy a tea of recognized goodness. High grown 'Orange Pekoes' comprise a large part of every blend of 'SALADA' and give to 'SALADA' its unequalled flavour.

"SALADA"

MAINLY FOR WOMEN

FROM DAYS OF CLEOPATRA'S SCARLET SANDAL TO PRESENT ERA OF FOOT SANITY AND GRACE MILADY'S SHOES HAVE FOLLOWED FASHION

Even in Fourteenth Century Shoes Were Sufficiently Important To Be Chained To Wearer's Knees—Chaucer Was Addicted To Exaggerated Pointed Toes—Whims and Fancies of Every Period Mirrored In Fashions of the Time.

One thing is very certain—and that is that the perfectly dressed woman, be she classic empress or twentieth century sports girl, has done through all the centuries that the between, bestowed as much consideration on her chausure as on almost any other part of her toilet. It has been said with truth that "the well-dressed woman is one who permits no imperfect part to mar a perfect whole," and to no detail of that entire perfection does the axiom apply with more aptness than to her shoes.

Cleopatra Knew.

Cleopatra, we may be sure when sitting herself to receive Antony would have taken care that her costume reflected the very latest of the Roman fashions. No painting would be made for her, however elaborate the interweaving of their design—she simply donned feet of hers should be crowned in a sandal of scarlet leather, like the "that had won fashion's approval," the Court of the Emperor. Which at her back, it should be, she held in her hand, while over the sandal laced delicate straps, caught together by a jeweled clasp, should hold it in place. Full well did she know that this added touch of charm to her toilette would not be lost on the critical eyes of her princely admirer.

Fifteenth Century Whims.

The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were responsible for one of the wildest extravagances in fashion—the long pointed shoe which became so long and so pointed that the dancer of their day (it was a masculine folly that carried things to

extremes) had the toes of their shoes gathered up to their knees with little silver chains for convenience when walking. Women followed the fashion, however, to a modified extent. Among the "four centuries of shoes" which can be studied at the Victoria and Albert Museum, one of the earliest examples is what was known to fifteenth century fashions as a "Crown or Poulaine," which was found in the coffers of a Polish house. It was a shoe of leather, dished up the side and the sole is absurdly narrow, terminating in an exaggerated point, the shoe measuring fifteen inches from heel to toe. The name denotes that the fashion came to us from Poland, brought to England, it may be, by Anne of Bohemia, the wife of Richard II, Poland being at that time under Bohemian jurisdiction.

Chaucer's Toes.

The shoes of Richard II, and doubtless of the world of fashion of his time, were lavishly ornamented with "quatrefoils and flowers," and to go back a little way in history Chaucer, who, as his picture in The National Portrait Gallery shows, was also given to pointed shoes, writes of "st. Paul's windows" being "carved on the shoes" of the priest Absolon.

Are we, by the way, returning to the fashion for "carriage" ornament in some of the shoes of today, with their elaborate openwork?

Shoes Mirror Fashions.

Shoes have always mirrored the fashions. Did the modish whims and fancies of the moment lead toward the extreme and the fantastic, the fact is at once betrayed in the cut and pattern of manurelles as well as female footwear (for a pendant for fashionable shoe is by no means to be reckoned as a purely female weakness). Does fashion incline to the prim or the demure, the footings that walk in her ways are an echo of the same.

Shoes have been what can only be described as "d-d-y" when fashion so willed it—witness the square-toed, bunty-looking affairs of the latter part of Henry VIII's reign, which one feels, somehow, that Katherine Parr would have thoroughly approved of, with her long, full and severely plain skirt!

Queen Mary's High Heels.

These shoes have been far from satisfying the tastes of Queen Elizabeth, for what we might today describe as "smart" clothes—and it is well in accord with one's idea of the Maiden Queen that she should have been the person to introduce the first symptoms of a high-heeled shoe. Possibly the idea was the sequel to the gift of a pair of silk stockings which so delighted her Majesty that she forthwith decreed that silk stockings were to be reserved for her special use and that her ladies were to keep to the cloth stockings which had been worn hitherto. The royal ankle was not to have a rival in alabaster—and the raised heel was to accentuate its grace!

Heels Going Up.

Heels after that grew higher and higher till it came to the days when John Evelyn described in his diary how the ladies in Venice had heels of such a height that they had to be carried to their sedan chairs, as they could not walk. Patterns or chopines, as they were called, were evolved from the practical patterns that had long been used to protect their wearers' feet from the mud, and the chopines, trimmed with lace and be-ribboned, served another purpose, that of giving height to the lady of fashion who found the highest heels not high enough to give her the inches she craved.

Origin of Lock Heel.

The latter half of the eighteenth century was the period at which the high heel in England had its origin, literally reached its highest peak in inches and in popularity. In the Victoria and Albert Museum collection is an example of the "apple" heel which the modish women of the eighteenth century must have gone through considerable discomfort in wearing. One would not, indeed, have been able to walk at all, so steadily is it and so sharply curved. The "apple" heel fashion was borrowed from the French, and hence, no doubt, the origin of what is today somewhat vaguely known as the Louis heel, which generally signifies a high and very much curved heel line, the sole of the shoe being, of course, being raised over the heel of the foot. It is really there is a good deal of difference where genuine French heels are concerned, those of the Louis style being pointed following the fashion of the day for the day and the time in their elegant and curved, while the Louis heel, not so high and less graceful in line, is in all other respects dignified and simpler affair.

Embroidery on Soles.

There was an eighteenth-century custom, in which it is possible that some may still be found, of having the soles of shoes embroidered with a rather attractive design, when the right of the custom was not as some of the authorities would have it, that the soles still bear witness. Another pair of late eighteenth-century shoes attracts one's attention. They are of white satin embroidered in the silk embroidery, the various lines being the embroidery also appears on the soles.

Then, when fashion had made heels ridiculous enough, down they went—

and away they went altogether, and we come to earth with the desecrated little sandal slippers of the Jane Austen period, in which, apparently, their wearers stood about, unshod, in damp gardens, or rained on ghastly beaches. After all, were they more important than the wearers of the nude-lined slippers and fragile, stilettoed shoes one may see any day negotiating a muddy London crossing in pouring rain?

Victorian Varieties.

On the same level were the elastic-sided prunella, with or without the soles of Victorian days, when even ladies wore so they well might be said to be of the type of the pair of royal wedding shoes in the London Museum, the toe of each posed for ornament a sprig of orange blossom.

Out of the middle of shoe fashions the modern maidens emerge, with a range of shoes to choose from in which all the best seems to have been gathered in on the fashions that went before her. She has shoes fitted to each foot—there was no right or left foot, as before the shoe with century—and, above all, with precisely the correct kind of shoe whatever may be the pursuit of the moment. In the modern shoe for the particular thing she does, she does, doing would, to the modern woman, be a faint past unthinkable.

PUTTING "WEAR" IN SILVERWARE

The new rich woman who enthusiastically told her Jeweler that she wouldn't buy a single piece of silverware "unless Mr. Starnag's name is on it," knew as little about the worth of plated ware as she did about the meaning of the term as tried to use. Sterling silver is the word, it is 925 parts silver to 75 parts copper, fine as the standard of British silver coinage. It is, of course, highly desirable if you can afford it, but plated silver, if you select with discrimination, will do almost as much to adorn to your table. And it is both durable and easy to clean.

If your primary consideration is silverware that will last, but that which is "plated" will give you good, hard service for many years, if you give it reasonable good care. You can get it in attractive designs, too. Nevertheless, real sterling silver is in the nature of an acquisition for any woman, for silver is one of the most satisfying metals the artist has found to use as his medium in interpreting and registering his ideas. So if you can afford the initial cost of a whole set, start the business of making your own collection at once. You will never be sorry for it, for the day has passed when only a few people of the richer classes possessed a silver knife and spoon of their own, which was fitted into a handsome case and carried about in the pocket.

It is an especially satisfying achievement to own fine silver in forks and spoons and other smaller pieces, for these are the pieces which wide demand has, to an extent, cheapened so it multiplied, you must buy fine ware if you expect to escape mediocrity of design in such pieces.

Remember, in buying any sort of silver pieces, that simplicity of design is not only in best taste, but means for ease in cleaning.

Good Ware Means Good Care.

The "wear" in silverware depends largely on the care you give it. Save the case and bag which come from the jeweler's with your silverware, and use them to keep it in. If you do not get such cases when you make your purchases, you can buy special bags of correct size and shape for the various pieces, or simply cut squares of cloth to wrap them in. The best material for the latter is cloth in cotton flannel, and it should be of red, gray or rather more than white, for jewelers have found that white cotton flannel, because of the chemical used in its bleaching, sometimes darkens silver.

But that the cases comprise separate sections for each silver piece, there should be a bag attached to the case so that it will lie in a neat roll. Put a few pieces of gum camphor into the compartments, and the tarnishing of the silverware.

Remember, if you care for your silverware, you are likely to be satisfied with its "wear."

MAY DANCE.

In the Community Hall, Beamsville, Friday evening, May 1st, one of the most delightful dances of the season will be held. The members of the Lena Davis chapter of the D. R. N. this, their final dance of the season, are putting forth every effort to make it a success. The program will include a variety of dances, a vocal solo, a piano solo, a violin solo, a violin and piano duet, a violin and piano trio, a violin and piano quartet, a violin and piano quintet, a violin and piano sextet, a violin and piano septet, a violin and piano octet, a violin and piano nonet, a violin and piano decet, a violin and piano undecet, a violin and piano duodecet, a violin and piano tredecet, a violin and piano quatuordecet, a violin and piano quindecet, a violin and piano sexdecet, a violin and piano septdecet, a violin and piano octodecet, a violin and piano nondecet, a violin and piano undecet, a violin and piano duodecet, a violin and piano tredecet, a violin and piano quatuordecet, a violin and piano quindecet, a violin and piano sexdecet, a violin and piano septdecet, a violin and piano octodecet, a violin and piano nondecet, a violin and piano undecet, a violin and piano duodecet, a violin and piano tredecet, a violin and piano quatuordecet, a violin and piano 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EVERYTHING MUST GO!

A. F. Haw

Local Items Of Interest

Board of Education meets next Wednesday night.

Mrs. S. B. Bradley is reported quite ill at her home in Port Credit.

We can now supply our customers with City Dairy Ice Cream. Grimsby Bakery Store.

A grand concert and social will be held in Grimsby Methodist church, on Tuesday evening, May 5th, under the auspices of the Church Tennis Club.

The May meeting of Grimsby W. C. T. U. will be held in the school room of the Methodist church, on Tuesday 5th.

An amendment to the Highway Act provides that motorists must stop when they are about to come onto a provincial highway from a cross road.

Dominion Express Company, General Express and Money Order business. Agent M. Frampton, office H. O. B. Freight shed, phone 5.

Mrs. Chas. Taylor of St. Catharines, Ont., of Travelers Aid will speak. All new members are asked to be present, and any who are considering joining the union will be made welcome.

The village of Nanticoke, in Haldimand County, will hold an Old Boys Reunion on July 18-20-21, to which A. B. Bourne and others in Grimsby have received invitations as former residents.

Dr. Clark of Grimsby, gave a nice little talk on The Flowers of Spring before members of the Beamsville Horticultural society on Wednesday evening. The doctor's talk was much appreciated and somewhat out of the ordinary, besides being reasonable.

City Dairy Ice Cream, bricks, and dishes can be had at Grimsby Bakery Store.

The many friends of Brown Malouin will be sorry to learn that he is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, having undergone an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Malouin's condition was very serious but fortunately he is improving and hopes to be released again shortly.

Tickets for the Grimsby Follies show, on Thursday and Friday May 7 and 8, selling fast, and the Grimsby Junior Hockey team will benefit by two full houses, the proceeds going to the organization. The troupe has been rehearsing diligently every night and, it is expected, shown may be looked for.

St. Catharines, April 21—Aggravated English pheasants in Niagara Peninsula have wintered well, judging by the large numbers seen almost everywhere in the country districts. The birds are nesting now, and soon there will be large flocks of baby pheasants to increase the pheasant population. Special efforts are to be made from now on, local sportsmen say more carefully to protect these birds.

Grimsby's own show—the Follies—is being presented by Mrs. Johnson at Moore's Theatre, Thursday and Friday nights, May 7th and 8th. The performance will be bigger and better than ever which is all the housing it requires. Reserved tickets are 75c plus tax and general admission 50c plus tax, the best plan being at Farrell's Drug Store. As there is already a brisk demand for seats the public will be well advised to purchase and have their places reserved at once.

The Rev. F. M. Milliken of St. Mary's, and John of Wilkes, are attending the annual conference of the Methodist church at Hamilton.

The board of education met on Friday night to go over the annual report and discuss the school.

Thomas J. and Mrs. Hamilton turned home on Monday, from Port Credit, where they were wintering.

Lionel Layton, Chapter, L. held a very enjoyable affair at the home of Mrs. A. F. on Monday, April 28th. A game of cards took place, as to the work of the chapter.

Miss Jarline and Miss Harlow rendered very pleasing service in the village hall, on Monday of two black bear cubs and a cub. They were from Villa Marie, Que.

Services in Scotland St. church, commencing next week to be held at 8 p.m. This will be May, June, July and August which they will repeat to 3 p.m. from the custom in the past.

A congressional meeting, of the union and employees of St. John's, commenced on Friday evening to discuss necessary arrangements for 1925.

The Grimsby Packers, with head office at Grimsby, are a registered Dominion charter of purpose of carrying on a wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable business. The company is capital \$25,000 and the incorporation H. Panton, John Hunter, Wm. Stewart, H. L. Roberts. By its charter the company is also prime manufacturer and dealer in canned preserved foods, including evaporated fruits and preserves, jams and jellies.

Commencing with Wednesday, next, the various shops of Grimsby will close at 12:30 noon for weekly half-holiday, and will be the practice until the end of May, when the Town bylaw.

Dog owners are reminded the meeting with May 1, (Friday) week) all dogs must either be leashed, or confined and not be taken out at large, until Nov. 1. The Dog Bylaw passed by the Council, last year, in this respect be strictly enforced this year.

The annual meeting of the holders of The Grimsby Arena was held last night, when financial statements for 1924 were presented, and were approved. The old board of directors was elected.

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs. Y. wishes to thank friends and neighbors for their assistance on Saturday afternoon.

PAID UP LIST
Miss W. O. Grimsby, December 1924.

MOORE'S THEATRE Attractions

Wed. April 29th.
"The Humdrum Secret" with Antonio Moreno & Fanny Ryskind and a comedy.

Sat. May 2nd.
Jackie Coogan in "The Rag Man" with Public and Public's choice. Matinee 10 and 12.

Sun. May 3rd.
"Manhattan" with Richard Dix and a comedy.

Wed. May 6th.
The Heart of a Lion with George Forman and Barbara and a comedy.

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BAPTIST
Richards R. A. Minister
Sunday May 3rd
sing worship—Ordinance
Supper and reception of
new members.
School and Adult classes
Evening Worship.

Many people ready to
mission, write for it, fight
it; anything but div.
the latter.
y 10th is Mother's Day
all day. At the even-
Mother's choir leading
Mother's choir leading

January

CLINE

A lingering illness the
highly-respected and well-
known of Hamilton and
died on Friday, April 24,
in the hospital, in the
house of Mrs. Cline. Deceased
Bartonville 52 years ago,
a retired life in Hamilton
quarter of a century.
a half year ago he
and made his home
glitter Mrs. Fred Marsh
the hospital. For many
he was engaged in the
business. He was a mem-
ber of the Methodist church in
an adherent of Grimsby
church. He was pre-
sented years ago. Left to
by sons, Walter, of Van-
le, of California; Bern-
en, and Blake, of Hamil-
ton. Mrs. James M. Cline,
b. and Mrs. P. C. Marsh,
and two sisters, Mr. and
Mrs. Peter Deppert, son.
The funeral took
place afternoon from the
in the home, Blake Cline, 193
Hamilton, to Barton-

(BUTTS) STEWART

deceased at Grimsby
on Thursday last, of
y Stewart, daughter of
Stewart, of Toronto.
was well known in
will be missed by many
he past three years she
was a resident at the
camp on the lake
I know as a woman
equally well known in
Church choir. Miss
teacher in Toronto
and was buried in
burial last.

ST. THOMAS

we express our thanks
to those who have so kind-
ly called on us to ex-
press in our bereavement
Mrs. Clay. We
any calm and letters
expressed, that we cannot
say but through your

Warner and family.

GREEN CENSUS

Some of Stoney Creek
taken by members
of church has been
according to their re-
approximate 500
of children residing
the road and they to
one and the 6th com-
population (tabulated
from enumeration in
Methodist families.
children: 1100
77 children; Presby-
10 children; Baptist,
Christian Workers, 7
Lutherans, 5 with 12
non Catholic, 3 with

committee in charge of the survey
make no claim as to the accuracy of
the figures. Every effort was made
to obtain correct data, but in twenty
cases no information could be secured;
three families refused information
and three stated they had no prefer-
ence in religious matters. There were
also recorded individual families re-
presenting religious bodies other than
those mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that there
are about 450 children in the district
surveyed and that of this number
a vast 300 attend some Sunday school.
According to the figures 200 out of 222
Methodist children are members of
the Sunday school.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Surveyors were busy last week
laying out the road lines on King
street, between Stoner Creek, and the
soldiers' memorial monument where,
it is understood, permanent tar-
pavement similar to that laid last
summer, west of the village, will be
constructed this year. This will com-
plete the paving of King street from
Fruiland to the city limits of Hamil-
ton, and having historic as well as
scenic attraction, it is expected that
the good road will bring many tourists
through the Stoner Creek district.
The work will be undertaken by the
suburban area commission.

BIGGER AND BETTER!

Grimsby Follies

MOORE'S THEATRE

**Thursday & Friday
May 7th & 8th**

**RESERVED SEATS 75c, Plus 5c Tax
Plan at Farrell's Drug Store**

**PROCEEDS TO GRIMSBY JUNIOR
HOCKEY CLUB**

THEAL BROS.

"TALKING"

SPECIAL — LAVOLINE CLEANER

A wonderful new cleaner for removing grease, grime or dirt from pans, pots, woodwork or washing clothes. Will not harm the finest fabric. Sell at 15c per package. If you have received a Coupon bring it in and we will give you one package free with one package purchased. If you have not received the Coupon come in and we will give you one to sign.

THURS., FRI. AND SAT. SPECIALS

10 LBS. SUGAR,	71c
for	
AUNT DINAH MOLASSES,	10c
per tin	
PURITY OATS,	25c
1 package	
GLOBE PEARS,	15c
per tin	
AYLMER RED PITTED CHERRIES,	25c
per tin	
AYLMER STRAWBERRIES,	25c
per tin	
DOMINION TOMATO SOUP,	10c
per tin	
SIMCOE PORK AND BEANS,	25c
2 tins for	
ARTIFICIAL EXTRACTS,	25c
3 bottles for	

PHONE ORDERS EARLY
Grimsby Phone 5.

Lawn Mowers

TAYLOR FORBES MOWERS

are undoubtedly the best Lawn Mowers on the market, and are guaranteed for one year from date of purchase.

WOODYATT MOWERS

14 inch, \$12.00; 16 inch, \$12.75; 18 inch, \$13.50.

EMPRESS BALL BEARING MOWERS

16 inch, \$15.50; 18 inch, \$16.20; 20 inch, \$16.90.

Call in and get Free Circular showing you how to grow better lawns!

Have You Seen the New
Coleman Stove?

It makes its own gas!

Sims Hardware

PHONE 130.

GRIMSBY

The Ancient made a practice of wearing false hair, but the present peruke or wig was first worn in Italy and France about the year 1600, and the use of wigs became common in England about 40 years later, and prevailed more or less down to 1810. The wearing of wigs in England is now practically confined to the Lord Chancellor, the Judges of the higher courts and barristers pleading in court.

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5 1/2-DEBENTURES-5 1/2
AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS
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FAVORITE HYMNS

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE"
Some years before his death, when the late King Edward was asked to name his favorite hymn, he said: "Among sacred hymns, there is none more touching, no one that goes more fully to the heart than 'Nearer, My God to Thee.'" It will be remembered also that this was the hymn upon the lips of United States President William McKinley, as he breathed his last.

Sarah Flower Adams, the author of this hymn, was born at Harlow, Essex, England, on February 23, 1805. Her father, Benjamin Flower, was editor and proprietor of the Cambridge Intelligencer. Flower attacked Bishop Watson for his attitude to the French Revolution, and it was at the instigation of the Bishop that Flower was cast into prison. While there he was visited from time to time, by Miss Eliza Gould, who was in full sympathy with his views, and whom he afterwards married.

There were two children of the marriage, Sarah, the author of this hymn, and Eliza, who was musical, and wrote the music for her younger sister's hymns. The mother died of tuberculosis while the children were quite young, and both girls inherited her delicate constitution. Eliza died in 1844 and less than two years later Sarah followed her. The hymns sung at both funerals were compositions by Sarah, with music by her sister.

"Nearer, My God to Thee," is considered by many to be the finest hymn ever written by a woman. It was composed in 1840, and first published the following year in a book of hymns prepared by Mrs. Adams' pastor, Rev. William G. Fox, for the use of his congregation. Soon after the hymn was sung on this side of the Atlantic, but it was not very well known until it was linked up with the fine tune composed by Lowell Mason in 1844. This incident serves to illustrate the fact that quite often the tune of a great hymn has almost as much to do with its abiding popularity, as the hymn itself. In 1872 Lowell Mason, then a very old man, heard the hymn sung by fifty thousand voices at the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Mrs. Sarah Adams was a Unitarian, but it has often been said that there is almost no heresy in hymns. In them we have the theology of the heart. The authors seem to have forgotten the peculiarities of this or that creed, and to have thought only of human need and human helplessness. This beautiful hymn, based upon the incident of Jacob's dream recorded in Genesis, is found in practically every hymn-book in existence. In a popularity test, conducted a few years ago by an English magazine, it was placed very high, and it is safe to say that for depth of feeling and universality of appeal, it ranks as one of the greatest hymns of all time.

Letters To The Editor

EXPORTING POWER
Hamilton, Ont., April 18, 1925.
To the Editor:

With no definite information being given out, the Export Power Committee, the impression that it is from year to year, conditional upon Canadian requirements or otherwise, seems most probably right.

On this assumption the Licensee recent declaration, "that the power to be exported is not required for consumption in Canada," on the strength of which their License was granted for the year April 1925—April 1926, in the opinion of most Canadians, misrepresented the situation.

In fact the Hydro Lacap Station, in the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, say month after month, "with the ever increasing demand a power shortage is foreseen in 1926 unless measures are taken now to meet expanding needs."

With 1926 less than a year off, and no proposition in sight for an immediate start on further developments, and a positive famine staring us in the face, should not the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, the Hydro Electric Systems of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Brantford, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and all other centres and rural districts of Ontario, immediately make declarations in triplicate, first one each with the Ontario Government, Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario and the Dominion Government, to the

effect that all power now developed in Ontario was urgently required for immediate use in Canada, and no further Licenses for export should be granted after March 31st, 1926, and that Licensees should be so notified immediately so they could have time to make other arrangements.

This would place the situation definitely before the various authorities in good time, so they could better meet future applications and declarations, with a full knowledge of Ontario's wants and wishes in the matter.
W. O. REALEY.

A LITTLE TALK ON THRIFT

By M. W. STRONG, President American Society for Thrift

The most valuable possession anyone can have is good health. Often this fact is lost sight of until it is too late.

That the span of human life is steadily lengthening is shown by recent statistics. The Massachusetts death rate is used as the basis of these computations because such records have been kept there longer than anywhere else in the country. In 1797 the average

length of life in that commonwealth was 35.5 years. By 1855 it had increased to 40 years. In 1901 it was 47.7 years; in 1919, 53.3 years and in 1921, 55.2 years. Nationwide reports show that as the result of scientific disease-preventive efforts, the average expectation of life has been lengthened four years during the last eleven years.

It has been officially stated that 50 per cent. of the deaths in New York State last year resulted from preventable or postponable diseases, thus showing the possibilities that exist

for the prolongation of the average life. While much is being done there in various state and municipal governments, these results can be greatly enhanced by individual effort. As to the case in financial matters, much depends on attention to small and incessant watchfulness.

The old saying that "a ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," has by no means outlived its usefulness. Thrift of health is a matter upon which much personal attention can be

exercised to very great advantage. If by living more simply and more sensibly we can greatly increase our daily efficiency and prolong the years of our usefulness, it is the part of good thrift to do so.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR COLUMNS WILL SERVE YOU BOTH TOGETHER

Wise cutting, not miserly hoarding ~ is sound conservation.

"Miserly hoarding is not conservation. In the case of the forests it is merely wasting something that might as well have been used."

"A forest is not destroyed by sound cutting: it is improved and made more productive."

"The proposed Embargo is not a reasonable regulation applied to resources in which you have a common interest. It is an arbitrary interference with Private Property in which you have absolutely no right."

These striking statements, made by Ralph P. Bell, the chief public champion of the anti-embargo forces, are a forceful challenge to some popular misconceptions that have grown up around the Embargo controversy.

"Conservation," he says, "lies in sound cutting and utilization, not in miserly hoarding; and just as thinning and pruning and cultivating a garden, gives that garden a chance to thrive, so properly regulated cutting helps a forest; giving the young trees a chance to grow. If you properly manage your forests and cut the mature growth, the young seedlings will have a chance and in thirty to fifty years your land will produce its second crop. That is true conservation."

Whose Resources are they?

THERE has been much talk of the necessity of saving our forest heritage. "Why do so many of you people keep harping on that word 'our' all the time," Bell demands. "Our forests, those that we as a body of citizens actually own (and they form 85% of the total forest area of Canada) are already under Embargo as far as export is concerned. The forests that we are talking about now, in relation to the present proposed Embargo are those owned by individual fellow citizens of our own just as you own your house and lot or your farm. And yet you join in the cry, 'Our forest—our land—our national heritage.' Have you paid good money for these lots of land? Or all of a sudden so generously parted about? Have you slaved for them—suffered unbelievable hardships for them as some settler owners have? Every time the big paper companies mention their wood resources, they speak of 'the interests of our shareholders,' but when they talk about the wood of the man who owns a little plot of freehold forest land they talk of 'our' national resources. They aren't 'our' resources at all. They are his and only his; and neither you nor I have anything to do with them."

Private Enterprises
"But," the ready objector interposes, "if the forests are cut down indiscriminately, all Canadians suffer."

"Yes," Bell retorts, "and if your big business gets itself into a jam, you are going to suffer, too. But you don't tell the owners that their business is a national resource, and that as such you have a right to interfere in its management. No, they are private enterprises," you say. I tell you, these businesses are no more private enterprises, than the woodlot owner's trees are his private enterprise."

"As for that indiscriminate cutting that you talk about—Do you think the woodlot owner is a fool? Do you think he is going to throw away his capital? Not much! He was born and bred among trees. He has spent a lifetime in making them his. They are his business, and by and large he's taking better care of them than any other class of timber owners. You have no more right to tell him what he must do with his trees or where he may sell them than he

has to tell you how to run your private business. Its sheer presumption! An assumption that isn't supported by a shadow of right or justice."

WISE CUTTING
It is asserted on the excellent authority of Dr. Clifton D. Howe, Dean of Forestry at the University of Toronto, that Canada owns young forests of over 50,000,000 acres. Dr. Howe maintains that under rigid fire protection and wise administration this 50,000,000 acres will supply Canada with adequate timber to cover future needs.

WASTE ENERGY



Why waste time on the branches like below when a big finger (chainsaw) could's forest wealth?

Saved from Pulp but not from Lumber.
BUT will the imposition of an Embargo prevent the woodlot owner from selling his wood?

"As pulpwood, yes, as lumber, no. And with a tree cut for pulpwood decimated, our forest heritage more than the same tree can ever lumber."

"The cases are not quite similar," someone says. "One is a manufactured product, and provides work for Canadian workmen, the other is an unmanufactured product."

Pulpwood vs. Lumber

"A popular and perhaps natural misconception," Bell replies. "The erroneous nevertheless? An egg that is boiled is just as

much 'cooked' as one that is parched. A given piece of material may be just as much manufactured by hand labor in the woods as by machinery in a mill, and the benefit to the community depends, after all, upon how much money is expended in the process. Suppose we just examine this 'egg a little bit!'

Two neighboring woodlot owners, each cut from their woodlot logs scaling thirty-four cords. One sells to a pulpwood dealer by whom he has been offered \$8.00 rough or \$10.50 peeled. He has agreed to deliver the latter, and he and his sons cut, peel and junk their wood and earn the additional \$2.50 per cord over the price they would have received for their wood in the rough state. His neighbor takes his logs to the mill where they are sawed into rough lumber for which work he has to pay the mill, \$5.00 per thousand feet. When his 34 cords are sawed out, he only has 17,000 ft.,

for it takes two cords of logs to make a thousand feet of lumber. The cost of making those logs into rough lumber is, therefore, \$2.50 a cord, which the mill earns. The cost of turning the other fellow's logs into sap peeled pulpwood is also \$2.50 a cord, but in that case the owner earns it. The one is processed at home on the wood lot by hand; the other is processed in the mill by machinery. The expenditure is the same. The one is as much a manufactured product as the other.

An Unreasonable Idea

"But this isn't all.—It takes two railroad cars to carry the 34 cords of pulpwood, while the 17,000 feet of rough lumber which required the same original quantity of raw material, fills only one car. The railroads receive twice as much freight for the pulpwood as they do for the lumber."

"So remember, that when you advocate imposing an Embargo, you are simply saying: 'You may not, from this on, sell your logs as pulpwood; you may not so secure for yourself and your sons, employment for an idle season. But you may cut your logs into rough lumber. You may throw away fifty per cent. of the cubic content of those logs. You may load only one car, where you might have loaded two. You may not sell your wood to an American Paper Mill in short round sticks to manufacture into paper but you may sell it to the same mill in long flat sticks to manufacture into boxes in which to pack its paper.' Is such a proposition either reasonable or sensible?"

"If the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is sincere in its commendable desire for forest conservation, let them purchase in the open market the wood now going to the United States. Let them conserve their own standing wood instead of asking the Government to apply a regulation which would place Canadian wood-owners and producers at the mercy of a powerful industrial group such as the 'Newsprint Ring'." "If their industry needs wood—why don't they buy it?"

Canadian Pulpwood Association

Temporary Address: P. O. Box 1061, Halifax, Nova Scotia

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